S/593/60/000/000/006/007
D204/D302

AUTHORS: Mal'tsev, F.V., Candidate of Chemical Sciences, and Luk'yanenko, L.P.

TITLE: Comparative assessment of the electrolytic methods of separating carbides from stainless steels, in electrolytes containing thiosulphate and thiourea

SOURCE: Soveschaniye po khimicheskomu kontrolyu proizvodstva v metallurgicheskoy i metalloobrabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti. Dnepropetrovsk, 1958. Khimicheskiy kontrol' proizvodstva v metallurgicheskoy i metalloobravatyvayushchey promyshlennosti; [doklady soveshchaniya] [Dnepropetrovsk] 1960, 277 - 280

TEXT: The authors compared the separation of the carbice phase from IX18H9T (IKh18N9T) steel by anodic solution in, a) an electrolyte due to N.M. Popova and A.F. Platonova (1 N KCl in 0.2 N HCl and 0.5 % $Na_2S_2O_3$), and b) a similar electrolyte in which the thiosulphate was replaced by 1 % of thiourea. Using (a), the Ti and Ni

Card 1/2

MAL'TSEV, F., inzh., laureat Gosudarstvennoy premii

Instructors in advanced work methods. Na stroi. Ros. 3 no.12:25-27 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Building--Technological innovations)

MAL'TSEV, F.

MAL'TSEV, F., inzhener.

Equipment for [illegible] boards. Stroitel' no.6:9 Je '57. (M[illegible])
(Lumber yards--Equipment and supplies)

MAL'TSEV, F.I., inzhener.

Holding device used in stacking bricks. Mekh.stroi. 13 no.10:26-27 O '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Bricks) (Materials handling)

MAL'TSEV, F., inzhener.

Visiting builders of Czechoslovakia. Stroitel' 2 no.10:26-27 O '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

(Czechoslovakia--Building)

MAL'TSEV, F., inzhener.

Clamp for hoisting large brick blocks. Stroitel' 2 no.7:22 Jl '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

(Hoisting machinery)

MAL'TSEV, F.I.

Clamp for hoisting large brick blocks designed by F.I. Mal'tsev. (MLRA 10:1)
Stroitel' 2 no.7 insert Jl '56.
(Hoisting machinery)

MAL'TSEV, F.I., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Small scale mechanization in the building industry. Mekh.stroi. 12 no.2:3-7 F '55. (MLRA 8:4)
(Building machinery)

MAL'TSEV, F. I.

AID P - 315

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card : 1/1

Author : Mal'tsev, F. I., Engineer, Recipient of the Stalin Prize

Title : Package-stack method of transportation of wall-building materials

Periodical : Sbor. mat. o nov. tekh. v stroi., 3, 1-8, 1954

Abstract : An efficient and economical method of transporting bricks and slag blocks for wall-construction is suggested in order to allow for more mechanization in loading and unloading of this material with great savings of the time required and at the same time diminishing breakage. This material is stacked in packages and conveyed on and from the automobile trucks by cranes equipped with specially designed clamps with tongues. The unloading is done on special platforms. Such clamps are shown in various sizes and for various materials. 7 charts.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

1. MAL'TSEV, F.I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Material Handling

7. Universal devices for use in the transportation of walling materials, Sbor.mat. o nov.tekh. v stroi. 15 no. 5, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

MAL'TSEV, F.I., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii; KARDO-SYSOYEV, F.N., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; BEGAK, B.A., redaktor; TOKER, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[New devices for handling bricks and lightweight concrete blocks] Novye prisposobleniia dlia transportirovaniia kirpicha i legkobetonnykh kamnei. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1953. 15 p. (MLRA 7:10)

(Bricks--Transportation)
(Concrete blocks--Transportation)

MAL'TSEV, F. I.

TECHNOLOGY

Complex packing of wall material; Redaktor F. N. Kardo-Sysoev. Moskva (Pravda), 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952 Uncl.

steel increases the speed of autodiffusion of the iron considerably (by one order of magnitude). There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i VIAM (Moscow Steel Institute and VIAM)

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1958

of the absorption method, the so-called "method of the thin layer" (quotation marks in the Russian original) (Ref 2) was used for determining the factors of autodiffusion in iron. The data obtained show that the autodiffusion of iron in cyclic annealing, when the $\alpha \rightleftarrows \gamma$-conversion is imposed on the diffusion process, proceeds at about the same speed as the autodiffusion of α-iron in isothermic annealing at 880°. Thus, the polymorphic conversion does not change the speed of autodiffusion, in contrast to the eutectoid conversion. The formation of the new phase and the corresponding lattice reconstruction may lead to an increase of mobility of the iron atoms on account of a number of causes mentioned here. The polymorphic $\alpha \rightleftarrows \gamma$-conversion has apparently no noticeable influence on the elementary act of autodiffusion of iron. Thus, the two processes may be regarded independent of each other. This result can be explained by supposing that - in the case of substituting a crystalline iron atom packing by another - the atoms do not shift by great distances but only by distances smaller than the interatomic distance. In contrast with the polymorphic conversion, the eutectoid conversion in

18(7)

AUTHORS: Bokshteyn, S. Z., Zhukhovitskiy, A. A., SOV/163-58-4-26/47
Kishkin, S. T., Mal'tsev, E. R.

TITLE: Influence of the Phase Conversion on the Speed of Autodiffusion (Vliyaniye fazovykh prevrashcheniy na skorost' samodiffuzii)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 158-161 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of eutectoid conversion in steel on the speed of autodiffusion in iron is explained. Besides, some experiments were made to measure the effect of polymorphic conversion $\alpha \rightleftarrows \gamma$ on the speed of autodiffusion. The influence of eutectoid conversion (austenite-perlite) in steel U8 (0.78 % C) on the speed of autodiffusion in iron was investigated. For determining the diffusion parameters, the usual variant of the absorption method (Ref 2) was used. The diffusion factor was calculated according to the theory (Ref 3). It is shown that the eutectoid conversion increases considerably the average mobility of the atoms in the lattice. In examining the influence of the polymorphic $\alpha \rightleftarrows \gamma$-conversion on the autodiffusion of iron (0.059 % C), one of the variants

Card 1/3

KURBATOV, V.S.; MAL'TSEV, M.I.; MASLOV, A.I.; SOBOLEV, G.M.; SHUVALO, I.V.; SHKLOVSKAYA, A.I.

Determining the electron energy in the range of 20 to 250 Mev in a xenon bubble chamber. Prib. i tekh. eksp. no. 10 no.5 [illegible] S-O '65. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Dubna. Submitted July 21, 1964.

82597

A Possible Case of the Disintegration of a Neutral Cascade Meson

S/056/60/039/01/05/029
B006/B070

Since a D^+ meson is already known, it may be assumed that, D^+-, D^0-, and D^-- mesons exist, which all decay according to the scheme $D \rightarrow K + \pi$. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 7 references: 5 Soviet, 1 Chinese, and 1 Italian.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: February 15, 1960

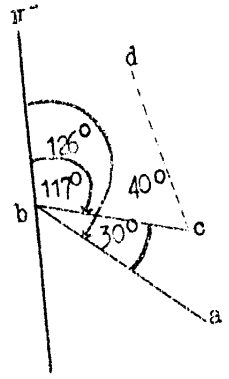
Card 3/3

82597

S/056/60/039/01/05/029
B006/B070

A Possible Case of the Disintegration of a Neutral Cascade Meson

directions of motion of the particles are denoted by arrows. The mass of particle "bc", which is stopped in the chamber volume, was determined to be (490±190) Mev, which agrees with the mass of the K meson within the statistical error limits. The momentum determination for the "cd" particles gave the value (180±54) Mev/c, which corresponds to a $K_{\pi 2}$ or $K_{\mu 2}$ decay. Further considerations showed that the track sequence "bc" → "cd" represents a K^+ meson decay (and not $\pi \to \mu \to e$). The "ba" particle of momentum (113±22) Mev/c and mass (195±55) Mev corresponds to a pion or a muon. Since the track ends with a nuclear disintegration, "ba" is considered to be a pion. Some other possibilities of decay modes are discussed, as for example, $K^o + n \to n + K^+ + \pi^-$. But, on grounds explained here they have very small probabilities. The only probable interpretation of the observed decay remains the mode $D^o \to K^+ + \pi^- + Q$ with $Q = 10 \div 50$ Mev. The mass of D^o is taken to be (660±50) Mev and the mode of production is assumed to be $\pi^- + p \to n + D^o$.



Card 2/3

MAL'TSEV, E. I.

82597

S/056/60/039/01/05/029
B006/B070

24.6900

AUTHORS: Ivanovskaya, I. A., Kuznetsov, Ye. V., Mal'tsev, E. I., Prokesh, A., Stashkov, G. M., Chuvilo, I. V.

TITLE: A Possible Case of the Disintegration of a Neutral Cascade Meson

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 39, No. 1 (7), pp. 44-46

TEXT: During the irradiation of a two liter Xenon bubble chamber with negative pions (momentum 3 Bev/c) in the ITEF AN SSSR (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics of the AS USSR) 20000 photographs were taken. In their evaluation one was found, represented in Fig. 1, which is assumed to disintegrate according to the scheme $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ + \pi^-$. Fig. 2 shows the geometrical scheme of this decay event. The chamber worked without a magnetic field. Identification of the particles was made only according to ionization and multiple scattering. The results of measurement are compiled in a table. In the diagram the path ends are denoted by letters, so that the particles (i.e. the tracks) are described in each case by two letters. Point b lies in the primary pion beam. The

Card 1/3

MALTSEV, E. I., NAGY, T., NAGY, J., KARATSUBA, A. P.,

"Identification of Particles in Xenon Bubble Chamber Without Magnetic Field"

paper presented at the Intl Conference on High Energy Physics, Rochester, N. Y. and/or Berkly California, 25 Aug - 16 Sep 1960.

ACCESSION NR: AP4018373

data into the tape. The instrument, whose functional diagram is shown in Enclosure 1, permits 4-5 times quicker data processing. The instrument has been in actual operation since March, 1962; its output agrees with the manual-processing output to within 3%. "The authors wish to thank I. V. Chuvilo for a few valuable hints and comments made by him during the development of this instrument." Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinenny*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy (Joint Nuclear Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 13Mar63 DATE ACQ: 18Mar64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NS NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 001

Card 2/01

ACCESSION NR: AP4018373 S/0120/64/000/001/0097/0100

AUTHOR: Golutvin, I. A.; Inkin, V. D.; Karzhavin, Yu. A.; Mal'tsev, E. I.; Neustroyev, V. D.; Stepanov, V. D.; Chan, I.

TITLE: Measuring multiple-scattering parameters from the pattern of tracks in a xenon chamber

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1964, 97-100

TOPIC TAGS: multiple scattering, multiple scattering measurement, ionization chamber, xenon ionization chamber, BMI microscope, scattering measurement BMI microscope

ABSTRACT: A BMI microscope was equipped with a step-feed mechanism and a translation sensor based on the diffraction-grating principle. Electronic equipment includes a data-processing unit, a binary reversible counter, a transcription-to-punch-tape control, and a keyboard for introducing additional

Card 1/2

Optimum Yield Determination for Enriched Ore at Radiometrical Enrichment of Uranium Ores

77241
SOV/89-8-2-6/30

result in an increase of extraction and yield of uranium into final production. Nevertheless, one should regulate this departure from optimum in such a way that the cost of 1 kgm of additionally produced metal does not exceed the average commercial price. There are 4 tables; and 8 figures.

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1959

Card 12/12

Optimum Yield Determination for Enriched Ore at Radiometrical Enrichment of Uranium Ores

77241
SOV/89-8-2-6/30

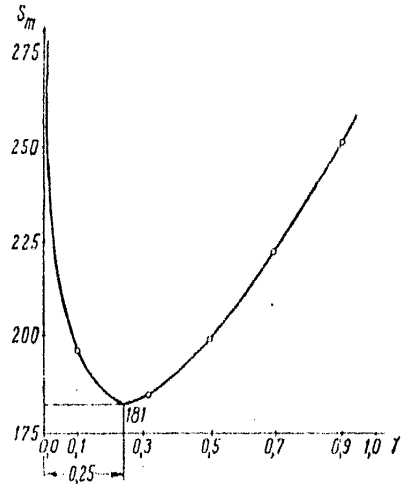


Fig. 8. Cost of metal in the final product of the hydrometallurgical reduction versus the yield of the enriched product from the radiometric separation.

Card 11/12

γ_1 ... 1,0 $\quad$ ε_1 ... 1,0
γ_2 ... 0,62 $\quad$ ε_2 ... 0,94
γ_3 ... 0,25 $\quad$ ε_3 ... 0,75

For the hydrometallurgical process:

β_1 ... 0,1 $\quad$ ε_1' ... 0,900
β_2 ... 0,151 $\quad$ ε_2' ... 0,914
β_3 ... 0,300 $\quad$ ε_3' ... 0,939

The final curve is in Fig. 8. It shows a pronounced region of optimal conditions of cost. If the production cost using the parameters obtained is significantly lower than the average commercial cost, then, in the opinion of the author, it is advantageous to depart slightly from the optimum condition toward the side of increased yield of enriched ore γ. This will

where S_k is the cost of 1 ton of ore of the given size class, including the cost of the geological survey. If i classes are present with an amount of ore Q_1 in the i-th class of metallic content a_1, then

$$S_m = \frac{Q_1 a_1 S_{m_1} + Q_2 a_2 S_{m_2} + \ldots + Q_i a_i S_{m_i}}{Q_1 a_1 + Q_2 a_2 + \ldots + Q_i a_i} \quad (18)$$

If a particular class does not allow radiometrical enrichment, one uses $S_3 = 0$ and $\gamma = 1$ when evaluating Eq. (1). The author computes in detail one particular case, using $S_1 = 20$ rub/t; $S_2 = 60$ rub/t; $S_3 = 10$ rub/t; $S_4 = 150$ mb/t; $a = 1.0$ kg/t = 0.1%, and the following experimental data: For the enrichment of ores:

The optimum yield γ_{opt} is then obtained equating to zero the first derivative of (12). The resulting equation can be solved graphically by splitting it into two equations:

$$y = \varepsilon\varepsilon' S_4; \qquad (13)$$

$$y = \left(\varepsilon' \frac{d\varepsilon}{d\gamma} + \varepsilon \frac{d\varepsilon'}{d\gamma}\right)(S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4\gamma). \qquad (14)$$

$\frac{d\varepsilon}{d\gamma}$, $\frac{d\beta}{d\gamma}$, and $\frac{d\varepsilon'}{d\gamma}$ can be obtained by differentiating Eq. (2), (5), and (7), respectively. In case of ore of mixed size, one uses the partial cost expression

$$S_m = \frac{S_k + S_3 + S_4\gamma}{\alpha\varepsilon\varepsilon'},$$

and find the new coefficients δ_1, ρ_1, and ν_1 in the same way as before, using three experimental points. Substituting (5) into (7), one gets the required relation between ε' and γ,

$$\varepsilon' = \delta_1 [f_0(\gamma)]^{\rho_1} - \frac{f_0(\gamma)}{1 + [f_0(\gamma)]^{\nu_1}}. \qquad (11)$$

and finally the modified Eq. (1):

$$S_m = \frac{S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4\gamma}{a\left[\delta\gamma^{\rho} - \frac{\gamma}{1+\gamma^{\nu}}\right]\left[\delta_1 [f_0(\gamma)]^{\rho_1} - \frac{f_0(\gamma)}{1 + [f_0(\gamma)]^{\nu_1}}\right]}. \qquad (12)$$

Optimum Yield Determination for Enriched Ore at Radiometrical Enrichment of Uranium Ores

77241
SOV/89-8-2-6/30

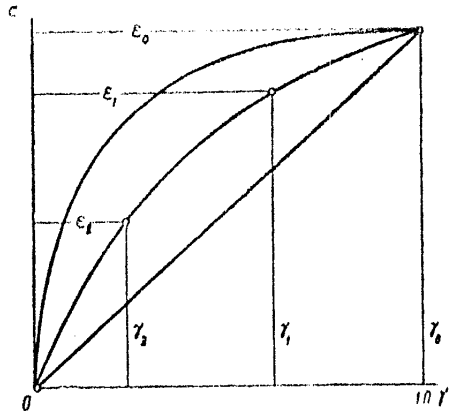


Fig. 1. The relationship between the enriched ore yield and the coefficient of uranium extraction ε .

Card 6/12

$$\beta = \frac{\alpha\varepsilon}{\gamma} = \alpha\left(\delta\gamma^{\varrho-1} - \frac{1}{1+\gamma^{\nu}}\right) = f_0(\gamma). \quad (5)$$

which represents the amount of metal in the enriched ore. Note that β varies only from α to β_0 determined for some prescribed γ_0. Now, the hydrometallurgical process is in essence completely analogous to the enriching process, since in both cases one achieves a concentration of the useful component. One can, therefore, by analogy with Eq. (2), write

$$\varepsilon' = \delta_1\beta^{\varrho_1} - \frac{\beta}{1+\beta^{\nu_1}}. \quad (7)$$

$$\varepsilon = \delta\gamma^{\rho} - \frac{\gamma}{1+\gamma^{\nu}}, \qquad (2)$$

where δ, ρ, ν are coefficients characterizing the physical and mechanical properties of ores and the conditions of their enrichment. The condition $\gamma = 1$, $\varepsilon = 1$ yields for $\delta = 1.5$. Utilizing two experimental points one can write

$$\rho = f_1(\nu) = \frac{\lg\left(\varepsilon_1 + \frac{\gamma_1}{1+\gamma_1^{\nu}}\right) - \lg 1{,}5}{\lg \gamma_1}; \qquad (3)$$

$$\rho = f_2(\nu) = \frac{\lg\left(\varepsilon_2 + \frac{\gamma_2}{1+\gamma_2^{\nu}}\right) - \lg 1{,}5}{\lg \gamma_2}. \qquad (4)$$

and the point of intersection of (3) and (4) supplies the values of ν and ρ. The author next defines β:

the coefficient of uranium extraction during processing of the enriched ore in the hydrometallurgic plant. To discuss the optimum cost using Eq. (1), one has to find relations between ε , ε' , and γ :

$$\varepsilon = f_1(\gamma), \quad \varepsilon' = f_2(\gamma).$$

These relations can in general be represented by diagrams like the one in Fig. 1. Each type of ore would have a particular curve, satisfying the conditions that it must go through the point $\gamma = 0$, $\varepsilon = 0$, i.e., zero yield giving zero extraction, and $\gamma = 1$, $\varepsilon = 1$, i.e., 100% yield giving a 100% extraction. In particular, ores not allowing enrichment would be represented by the bissectrice of the coordinate angle, $\varepsilon = \gamma$ on Fig. 1. The author found the most suitable equation for the family of curves

the cost is given by

$$S_m = \frac{S_n + S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4 \gamma}{a\varepsilon\varepsilon'}, \qquad (1)$$

where S_n is the cost of uranium salts (rub/Kg); S_1 is the cost of surveying the reserves supplying the uranium ore (rub/t); S_2 is the cost of the uranium ore production (rub/t); S_3 is the cost of the radiometrical enrichment of uranium ores (rub/t); S_4 is the cost of transportation of the enriched ore from mine to plant and of its processing in the hydrometallurgical factory (rub/t); γ is the yield of ore during radiometric enrichment; a is the uranium content in ores entering the radiometric enrichment process (kg/t); ε is the coefficient of uranium extraction during the radiometric enrichment of ores; and ε' is

25.5000,21.3000,18.2000

77241
SOV/89-8-2-6/30

AUTHOR: Mal'tsev, E. D.

TITLE: Optimum Yield Determination for Enriched Ore at Radiometrical Enrichment of Uranium Ores

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 2, pp 121-126 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One of the most efficient processes reducing the cost of uranium salts is the enrichment of uranium ores utilizing radiometric ore-separation machines. The uranium content at the input at the radiometric plants is often fixed at the level of uranium content in ores used by hydrometallurgical factories. This level leads to a maximum extraction of uranium during hydrometallurgical reduction, but does not correspond to the minimum cost of uranium salts which could be achieved by optimal adjustment of radiometric ore-separating machines. The author believes that by adopting the conditions for optimum yield of the enriched ores one can reduce the cost of uranium without reducing the size of its production. The pertinent equation describing

Card 1/12

MAL'TSEV, Boris Vasil'yevich; POPKOV, A.N., red.

[Copper smelter] Medeplavil'shchik. Moskva, Metallurgiia, 1965. 139 p. (MIRA 18:9)

BABADZHAN, Artem Aleksandrovich; MAL'TSEV, Boris Vasil'yevich; TSEYDLER, A.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; SARKISOV, I.G., inzh., retsenzent; VERTENKO, Ye.A., red.; SYRCHINA, M.M., red.izd-va; TURKINA, Ye.D., tekhn. red.

[Production of blister copper] Proizvodstvo chernovoi medi; uchebnoe posobie dlia podgotovki kvalifitsirovannykh rabochikh na proizvodstve. Sverdlovsk, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 352 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Copper--Metallurgy)

DIYEV, N.P. [deceased]; YELISEYEV, I.S.; KOCHNEV, M.I.; PADUCHEV, V.V.; VERMENICHEV, S.A.; SARKISOV, I.I.; MAL'TSEV, B.V.; KUSAKIN, P.S.

Use of oxygen in bessemerizing copper mattes in industrial converters. Trudy Inst.met.UFAN SSSR no.3:93-101 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

(Copper--Metallurgy)
(Oxygen--Industrial applications)

BOROD[illegible], G.I.; [illegible], V.A.; [illegible], L.J.; MAL'TSEV, B.E.; [illegible], ...

Results of testing the experimental model of the SD-1 pyrometer. Geod. i kart. no.8:19-21 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

plants and design bureaus.

Facilities: Large number of Russian scientists mentioned in the text.
No. of Russian and Slavic References: 17 prior to 1939, and 57 after this date.
Available: A.I.D., Library of Congress.

Aerodinamika

AID 203 - I
PAGE

Ch. XIX Principles of Profile and Wing Theory in Supersonic Gas Flow 436 - 469

Concept of a linearized supersonic flow of rarification and compression of gas along a firm boundary; Linearized theory of a supersonic flow around a flat plate; Linearized theory of a supersonic flow around a thin profile; More precise theories of a profile in supersonic flow; Precise solution of a problem concerning the flow at supersonic speed around a profile composed of straight sectors; Aerodynamic forces acting on a flat plate of infinite length sliding in a supersonic flow; Statement of the problem of a finite span wing in a supersonic flow; Rhomboidal flat wing.

Literature 470 - 473

Purpose: Accepted by the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR as a text book for aviation universities. It may be useful also to engineering technical workers of aviation

Aerodinamika

AID 203 - I
PAGE
359 - 382

Ch. XVI Two-dimensional Supe sonic Gas Flows
Criteria of potentiality for a two-dimensional iso-entropic gas flow; Basic differential equation for a two-dimensional potential gas flow; Characteristics in the plane of the gas flow; Characteristics in the plane of the velocity hodograph; Determination of the orientation of characteristics in the plane of the gas flow and in the plane of the velocity hodograph, according to a given vector of velocity and with help of an iso-entropic ellipse; Determination of the field of velocities in a two-dimensional supersonic potential gas flow by the method of characteristics; Supersonic flow around a convex obtuse angle.

Ch. XVII Theory of an Oblique Shock Wave
Conception of an oblique shock wave; Determination of gas parameters behind an oblique shock wave; Connection between the

383 - 392

Aerodinamika

AID 203 - I

two-thirds of the volume describes the basic ideas and conceptions of the hydro- and aerodynamics of incompressible fluids, the second part is dedicated to the aerodynamics of higher velocities (gasodynamics). Diagrams, graphs, photos, etc.

This is a well-compiled and up-to-date text book on aerodynamics. It is most comparable to L. Prandtl's Essentials of Fluid Dynamics, 1952 or to M. Rauscher's Introduction to Aeronautical Dynamics, 1953, though it is shorter than either.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MAL'TSEV, B.N

PHASE I TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT AID 203 - I

BOOK Call No.: AF603637

Author: ABZHANIKOV, N. S., and MAL'TSEV, B. N.

Full Title: AERODYNAMICS

Transliterated Title: Aerodinamika

Publishing Data

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Publishing House of the Defense Industry (Oborongiz)

Date: 1952 No. pp.: 480 No. of copies: Not given

Editorial Staff

Editor: None Tech. Ed.: None

Editor-in-Chief: None Appraisers: Professors Kamenkov, G. V., Martynov, A. K., Nuzhin, S. G.; Dotsents Futyata, V. I., Lebedev, A. A.

Others: Aspirants of the Moskva Aviation Institute Kotlyar, Ya. M., Sadekova, G. S., and Orlov, N. A.

Text Data

Coverage: This is a text book on theoretical aerodynamics. The first

MAL'TSEV, B.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; BUKRINSKIY, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

I-s diagram for the combustion products of Saratov gas in the air with $\alpha=1$ and consideration of dissociation. Teploenergetika 12 no.2:93 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.

SIROTA, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAL'TSEV, B.K., kand. tekhn. nauk;
GRISHKOV, A.Ya., inzh.

Experimental study of the heat capacity of water at high temperatures. Teploenergetika 10 no.9:57-60 S '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Water--Thermal properties)

SIROTA, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAL'TSEV, B.K., kand.tekhn.nauk

Experimental study of the heat conductance of water in the critical zone. Teploenergetika 9 no.1:52-57 Ja '62.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Water--Thermal properties)
(Steam)

On Testing Methods for Thermoelectrodes and Thermocouples (With Reference to the Article by A. N. Gordov and N. N. Ergardt Published in the Periodical "Zavodskaya laboratoriya", 1958, Vol 24, Nr 12)

S/032/60/026/01/047/052
B010/B009

error of temperature measurements due to the heterogeneity in chromel-alumel thermocouples is 2.5°. A chromel wire (0.3 mm diameter) fixed in an electric furnace at 600° for 45 hours showed that after such treatment a measuring error of 5° would have to be expected in the case of chromel-alumel thermocouples. High-precision measurements, therefore, must definitely be made with Pt/PtRh thermocouples. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut (All-Union Institute of Heat Technology)

Card 2/2

28 (5)

S/032/60/026/01/047/052
B010/B009

AUTHORS: Sirota, A. M., Mal'tsev, B. K.

TITLE: On Testing Methods for Thermoelectrodes and Thermocouples (With Reference to the Article by A. N. Gordov and N. N. Ergardt Published in the Periodical "Zavodskaya laboratoriya", 1958, Vol 24, Nr 12)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol 26, Nr 1, pp 120 - 121 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the paper mentioned in the title the effect of the heterogeneity of the electrodes of thermocouples upon the accuracy of temperature measurements was investigated. The present paper reports the results of a quantitative determination of the inequality in chromel-alumel wire, which permits an evaluation of the errors in temperature measurements with chromel-alumel thermocouples. A heater with an asymmetrical temperature field was shifted alongside the wire (Fig 1). The wire endings were connected up with a potentiometer. The investigations took place at 530° at most. After the measurement the wire was glowed out for half an hour by heating it electrically to dark-red heat. The measurements after glowing (Fig 2) showed that the homogeneity of the wire is improved greatly by glowing. The total

Card 1/2

83331
S/096/60/000/010/007/022
E194/E184

Experimental Data on the Specific Heat of Steam at Pressures of 300-500 atm and Temperatures of 500-600 °C

Table 2 gives rounded values of the specific heat at constant pressure for even values of temperature and pressure. Table 3 gives values of enthalpy obtained by integrating the new values for the specific heat at constant pressure. The data of Table 3 are in agreement with modern tables of the thermal properties of water and steam to within 2-3 kcal/kg, and as a rule the tabulated values for pressure of 350-500 atm lie somewhat above values calculated from the specific heat at constant pressure. There are 3 tables and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut
(All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute)

Card 2/2

83331

S/096/60/000/010/007/022
E194/E184

11.3600

AUTHORS: Sirota, A.M. (Candidate of Technical Sciences) and Mal'tsev, B.K. (Candidate of Technical Sciences)

TITLE: Experimental Data on the Specific Heat of Steam at Pressures of 300-500 atm and Temperatures of 500-600 °C

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1960, No 10, pp 67-68

TEXT: A previous article by the same authors in Teploenergetika No 9, 1959, gave experimental data on the specific heat of water and steam at pressures up to 500 atm and temperatures up to 500 °C. Table 1 gives new experimental data obtained on the same equipment over the temperature range 500-600 °C. The experimental conditions are briefly described. The new data are in agreement with previously published results measured at lower temperatures to within 0.25%. The scatter of experimental points along the isobars does not exceed 0.2-0.3%. Analysis of the accuracy of the new experimental data indicates that the sum of possible systematic errors does not exceed 0.6%. The new measurements of the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute at temperatures of 550-600 °C agree with those of the Moscow Power Institute to within 2.5%.

Card 1/2

SIROTA, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAL'TSEV, B.K., kand.tekhn.nauk;
BELYAKOVA, P.Ye., inzh.

Maximum heat capacity c_p of water. Teploenergetika 7 no.7:
16-23 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Heat capacity)
(Water--Thermal properties)

Card 5/20

instruments used, such as automatic regulators, flowmeters, level gauges, and high-sensitivity gamma-relays, are described. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Transactions of the Tashkent (Cont.) SOV/5410

Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Ya. Kh. Turakulov, Doctor of Biological Sciences. Ed.: R. I. Khamidov; Tech. Ed.: A. G. Babakhaneva.

PURPOSE: The publication is intended for scientific workers and specialists employed in enterprises where radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation are used for research in chemical, geological, and technological fields.

COVERAGE: This collection of 133 articles represents the second volume of the Transactions of the Tashkent Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The individual articles deal with a wide range of problems in the field of nuclear radiation, including: production and chemical analysis of radioactive isotopes; investigation of the kinetics of chemical reactions by means of isotopes; application of spectral analysis for the manufacturing of radioactive preparations; radioactive methods for determining the content of elements in the rocks; and an analysis of methods for obtaining pure substances. Certain

Card 2/20

MAL'TSEV, B.K.

~~LAPTSHEV, B.I.~~

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5410

Tashkentskaya konferentsiya po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii, Tashkent, 1959.

Trudy (Transactions of the Tashkent Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy) v. 2. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1960. 449 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR.

Responsible Ed.: S. V. Starodubtsev, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR. Editorial Board: A. A. Abdullayev, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; D. N. Abdurasulov, Doctor of Medical Sciences; U. A. Arifov, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR; A. A. Borodulina, Candidate of Biological Sciences; V. N. Ivashev; G. S. Ikramova; A. Ye. Kiv; Ye. I. Lobanov, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; A. I. Nikolayev, Candidate of Medical Sciences; D. Nishanov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; A. S. Sadykov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR; Yu. N. Talanin,

Card 1/20

S/194/62/000/001/009/066
D201/D305

AUTHORS: Borukhov, M. Yu. and Mal'tsev, B. K.

TITLE: Practical applications of high-sensitive gamma-relays

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 1, 1962, abstract 1-2-8sh (Tr. Tashkentsk. konferentsii po mirn. ispol'zovaniyu atomn. energii. T? Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1960, 32-36)

TEXT: The principle of a gamma-relay is based on the property of absorption of radioactivity by a medium. The gamma-relay is used for the level control of loose materials, for locating the cable joint after vulcanization of the sheath and for controlling the process of hydraulic dust removal from the ore during its belt transportation to the crusher. 3 figures. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

An Experimental Investigation of the Specific Heat of Water at Temperatures of 10 to 500 °C and Pressures up to 500 kg/cm^2.

given in Table 4 agree closely with modern steam and water tables and with the experimental enthalpy data of Havlíček and Mišković.

Card 4/4

There are 6 figures, 4 tables and 17 references, of which 13 are Soviet, 3 German and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut (All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute)

An Experimental Investigation of the Specific Heat of Water at Temperatures of 10 to 500 °C and Pressures up to 500 kg/cm^2.

are compared with data of other authors in the neighbourhood of the maximum specific heat at constant pressure in Figs 3, 4 and 5. Previous results obtained by the channel method are within 1% of the new data, whilst those of the Moscow Power Institute using the Scheindlin method are systematically 3-4% higher. The very small scatter of the results obtained in the present work will be noted. Other differences between the results of the two Institutes are pointed out and are attributed to the dependence of results obtained by the Scheindlin method on the depth of immersion of the resistance thermometer in the calorimeter. The thermometer position was determined in the calibrating tests with water at room temperatures, but probably the heat transfer conditions in the calorimeter changed on transition from the calibrating to the main test conditions. Table 3 gives values of the specific heat for round values of temperature and pressure obtained by graphical interpolation of the experimental data given in Table 2. The values of enthalpy calculated from these data and

An Experimental Investigation of the Specific Heat of Water at Temperatures of 10 to 500 °C and Pressures up to 500 kg/cm^2.

electric motor operating in water under pressure offers numerous advantages over other types of drive. Temperature measurements in the calorimeter were made more accurate by using a resistance thermometer and thermocouples of gold-platinum, which are better than those previously used. Thermocouple developments are described. The experimental procedure is explained. Measurements were usually made 3-4 hours after starting up of the equipment; 35 minutes were required to obtain a single experimental point, and transition to a new point on the isobar took about an hour. At temperatures up to 300 °C the tests were made on isotherms so that change-over to new conditions was quicker. The steps taken to ensure accuracy of the experiments are specified. A graph of the correction applied to the thermo e.m.f. of the gold conducting wires of the differential thermocouple is given in Fig 2. Methods of evaluating the accuracy of the measurements are described. The 230 experimental points obtained in the tests are given in Tables 1 and 2. The new data of the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute

SOV/96-59-9-2/22

AUTHORS: Sirota, A.M. (Candidate of Technical Sciences), and Mal'tsev, B.K. (Engineer)

TITLE: An Experimental Investigation of the Specific Heat of Water at Temperatures of 10 to 500 °C and Pressures up to 500 kg/cm^2.

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 9, pp 7-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Previously published work on the specific heat of water at pressures above 300 kg/cm^2 is briefly reviewed. The first object of the present work was to verify experimental values at pressures of 300-500 kg/cm^2 and temperatures above 300 °C. However, it was soon found necessary to make new measurements at lower temperatures over the entire pressure range up to 500 kg/cm^2. The new experimental rig for studying water and super-critical pressures is schematically illustrated in Fig 1. The experimental procedure adopted is an improvement on one previously described by the same author. The specific heat is determined by calorimetric measurements on flow in a closed circuit. The equipment is described at some length. The new apparatus differed from the old in the ways that may be seen from Fig 1; in addition it uses a glandless pump. The circulation pump driven by an

Card 1/4

ceptibility to plastic deformations and the lower melting point of gold compared to platinrhodium. This deficiency may be eliminated by using a rhodium-platinum thermocouple which will be investigated in the future. The authors present a table which contains thermal e.m.f. of gold-platinum thermocouples for different temperatures ranging from 200 to 550°C, whereby the thermal e.m.f. changes from 1839.2 to 7180.1 microvolts. There are 1 graph and 1 table.

The Gold - Platinum Thermocouple

drawn at the laboratory of A. A. Rudnitskiy at the Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy of the AS USSR). Chemically pure platinum wire of type PT1 (GOST 8588-57) was used. The gold and the platinum wire had diameters of 0.2 mm. The nonuniformity of platinum did not exceed 0.4 microvolts, that of gold was below 0.3 microvolts, while that of platinrhodium was 1.5 microvolts. The total nonuniformity for the platinrhodium-platinum thermocouple was 0.2°C, but only 0.04°C for the gold-platinum thermocouple. The authors describe the manufacturing of the gold-platinum thermocouple in detail. In their final statement, the authors say that, since the thermoelectric uniformity of gold is higher than that of platinrhodium, a gold-platinum thermocouple will produce more precise temperature measurements than a platinrhodium-platinum thermocouple. The higher thermal e.m.f. and the lower electrical resistance are the most important advantages of gold-platinum thermocouples. Their disadvantage is the higher heat conductivity, sus-

SOV/115-59-8-13/33

9(2)

AUTHOR: Sirota, A. M., Mal'tsev, B. K.

TITLE: The Gold - Platinum Thermocouple

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 8, pp 27 - 28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a gold - platinum thermocouple. Thermocouples are frequently used in research for precise measurements of temperatures below 630°C, for example, when measuring small temperature differences, in case a reduction of the size of the sensitive element is required and the possibility of using a platinum resistance thermometer is excluded. The platinrhodium-platinum thermocouples do not possess all the properties required for this purpose, especially their thermoelectric uniformity is low. Instability of platinrhodium-platinum thermocouples at temperatures of 400-600°C were described in [Ref 1]. According to A. A. Rudnitskiy [Ref 2], the thermoelectric uniformity of pure metals is higher than that of alloys. The authors investigated a gold-platinum thermocouple. The gold was refined and

Card 1/3

MAL'TSEV, B. K. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Experimental study of the heat capacity of water at a temperature of [redacted] 10 - 500°C and pressure up to 500 kg/cm^2." Mos, 1959. 18 pp (Gosplan [redacted] USSR. All-Union Order of Labor Red Banner Heat Engineering Sci Res Inst im F. E. Dzerzhinskiy), 150 copies (KL, 49-59, 140)

BARGER, I.B.; MAL'TSEV, B.I.

Inductive vibration pickup of lower frequency. Nauch.tekh. inform.biul.LPI no.12:3-8 '58. (MIRA 13:2)
(Seismometers)

124-58-9-10322

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 9, p 132 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Borkovskiy, R. I., Mal'tsev, B. I.

TITLE: Analog Simulation of the Vibration of Beam Structures (Modelirovaniye kolebaniy sterzhnevykh konstruktsiy)

PERIODICAL: Nauchno-tekhn. inform. byul. Leningr. politekhn. in-t, 1957, Nr 12, pp 100-102

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Beams--Vibrations

Card 1/1

PONOMAREV, V.I., inzh.; MAL'TSEV, B.G., inzh.

Automatic programmed control by reversing the drying agent in drying chambers. Der. prom. 13 no.5:22-23 My '64. (MIRA 17.6)

DOBRUNOV, G.M.; SMIRNOVA, T.A.; BLINOV. A.N.; RUDKIN, A.G., konstruktor; MIKHEYEV, V.P., konstruktor; MAL'TSEV, B.G., konstruktor; PETROV, V.I., konstruktor; BASINKEVICH, I.R., red.izd-va; SHIBLOVA, R.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Album of standard shielding and protecting devices for basic types of sawmilling and woodworking equipment] Al'bom tipovykh ograditel'nykh ustroistv i predokhranitel'nykh prisposoblenii dlia osnovnykh vidov lesopil'no-derevoobrabatyvaiushchego oborudovaniia. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1963. 51 p. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki drevesiny.
(Woodworking machinery--Safety measures)

MAL'TSEV, B.G.; GROMOV, N.N., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; MORIN, L.A., inzhener, retsenzent; EIKHENVAL'D, A.V., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk, redaktor; MATVEYEVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Planning in a foreman's section] Opyt planirovaniia na uchastke mastera. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 81 p. (MLRA 8:1)

(Machinery industry--Accounting)

1. MAL'TSEV, B. G.

2. USSR (600)

4. Time study

7. Twenty-four hour period of operational analysis of production and managerial activity of the workshop and personnel around the superintendent of a machine-building plant. Vest. mash. 32 No. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

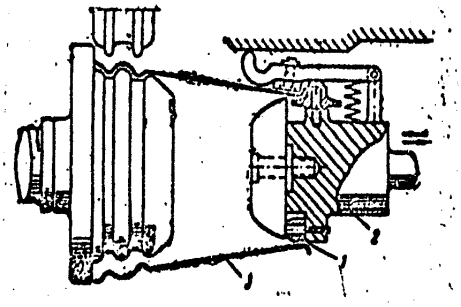
MAL'TSEV, B. G.

Machine Shops - Accounting

Lowering the cost of each operation in machine shops. Vest. mash., 32, no. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

ACC NR: AP6021412



1-calibration roller; 2-mandrel; 3-blank

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 21May62

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6021412 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/011/0008/0008

INVENTOR: Zakharov, S. K.; Mal'tsev, B. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: An attachment for a machine tool used for bending bottom flanges. Class 7, No. 182095

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraty, tovarnyye znaki, no. 11, 1966, 8

TOPIC TAGS: metal bending, metal forming machine tool

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces an attachment for a machine tool used for bending bottom flanges in thin walled hollow blanks having the shape of bodies of revolution. This attachment contains bending rollers which move along the axis of the blank, and is equipped with calibration rollers which are set on a common mandrel with the flanging roller. The mandrel moves step-wise along the axis of the blank. The calibration rollers interact with the internal surface of the blank undergoing bending. This is done to produce higher quality flanges with preforming of the bent edge.

Card 1/2

UDC; 621.981.634

MAL'TSEV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; DENISOV, K.N.

Practical accuracy of a ship's position determination by two visual bearings taken at different times. Inform.sbor.TSNIIMF no.60 Sudovozh. i sviaz' no.15:28-32 '61. (MIRA 16:2)
(Radar in navigation)

MAL'TSEV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; YAKOVLEV, B.F., inzh.

Determining the speed of ships with the help of marine radar stations. Sudostroenie 28 no.2:49-53 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Ship trials) (Radar in navigation)

MAL'TSEV, Botis Alekseyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KHACHATUROV, V.V., red.; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn. red.

[Use in navigation of lines of position taken at different times]Ispol'zovanie raznovremennykh linii polozheniia v sudovozhdenii. Moskva, Morskoi transport, 1962. 138 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(Navigation--Graphic methods)

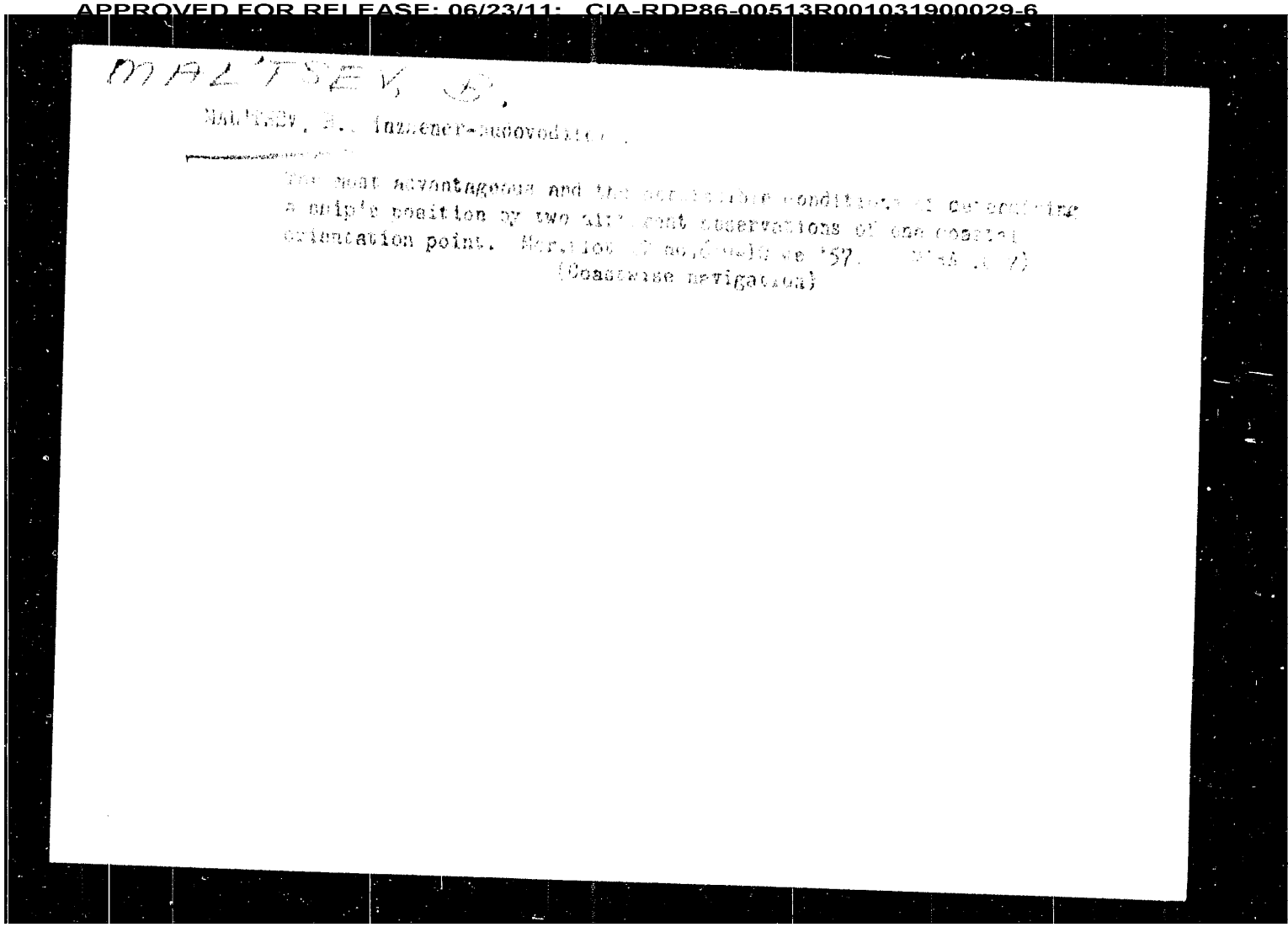
MAL'TSEV,B., kand.tekhn.nauk

Finding the position of a ship by bearings received at three different moments by repeating these bearings. Mor. flot 21 no. 6:14-16 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Navigation)

MAL'TSEV, B., inzh.-sudovoditel'.

Practical precision in determining a ship's position by two observations of the sun taken at different times. Mor. flot 18 no.7:7-8 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Navigation)



DOLTSEV, A.

Moskva, 2... Inzhener-kapitan ...

... most advantageous and the ... conditions ... determining a ship's position by two ... observations of one celestial orientation point. Moskva, ... 1957. ... (Coastwise navigation)

MAL'TSEV, B.

Important stage in carrying out of the law on the strengthening of contacts between school and life. Prof.-tekh. obr. 19 no.7:1-2 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po professional'no-tekhnicheskomu obrazovaniyu.

(Education, Cooperative)

MAL'TSEV, B.

Use the entire rich arsenal of research methods. Prof.-tekh. obr. 17 no.9:3-4 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta ministrov SSSR po professional'no-tekhnicheskomu obrazovaniyu.
(Technical education) (Laboratories)

MOSKATOV, P.; ZELENKO, G.; BORDADYN, A.; MAL'TSEV, B.; KIRPICHNIKOV, P.; DONSKOY, G.; KARTSEV, S.; MOISEYEV, P.; SAMOYLOV, P.; SHISHKOV, I.; NAUGOL'NOV, A.; PAPERNOV, N.; GORBACHEV, S.; SHABLIYEVSKIY, G.; GOLUBEV, S.

IA.T. Remizov. Prof.-tekh. obr. 15 no.4:3 of cover Ap '58.
(Remizov, IAkov Terent'evich, d. 1958) (MIRA 11:5)

plex system of on-the-job training, thereby laying a proper foundation for professional skill in the young workmen. Referring to the demand that youth's education should be combined with participation in productive work at plants, the author states that this can be attained if the youth has a profession and continues his education by studying in a secondary school while simultaneously working at the plants.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnoye upravleniye trudovykh rezervov (Chief Administration of Labor Reserves)

1. Industrial training--USSR

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Mal'tsev, B., Deputy-Chief

SOV/27-58-11-3/29

TITLE: In the Interest of Youth and Our Entire Society (V interesakh molodezhi i vsego nashego obshchestva)

PERIODICAL: Professional'no-Tekhnicheskoye obrazovaniye, 1958, Nr 11, pp 1 - 3 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the theses of the TsK KPSS and the USSR Council of Ministers, approved by the Plenary Session of the TsK KPSS, the most important measures for improving the training and education of the young generation are outlined. The vocational-engineering schools of the Labor Reserves are the leading ones in the system of vocational education, and have trained about 10 million young qualified workmen. The author points out the advantages of professional education in a socialistic society, and tells of other benefits ensuing from the thorough theoretical training given to graduates of the Labor Reserve schools. He emphasizes the importance of introducing polytechnical education, and the necessity for an all-round vocational education of present-day workmen. He mentions the deficiencies of the practical training imparted to the pupils of the 11-year schools of the Ministry of Education. The educational institutions of the Labor Reserves have, for many years, applied the operational-com-

Card 1/2

MAL'TSEV, A.Ye.

Intensity of loose sediment accumulation in the Fergana Valley.
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 20 no.6:58-60 N-D '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

MAL'TSEV, A. Y E

Dissertation defended at the Institute of Geography
for the academic degree of Candidate of Geographical Sciences:

"Intensiveness of the Denudation Processes in the Ferganaya Valley in Relation to the Carrying Capacity of Reservoirs."

Vestnik Akad Nauk No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145

MAL'TSEV, A.Ye.

Taking into consideration special features in the formation of silt load in rivers, as well as their morphology in planning reservoirs in Fergana. Vest.Mosk. un. Ser. 5s Geog. 17 no.1:69-70 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Ak-Bura River--Runoff) (Reservoir sedimentation)

MAL'TSEV, A.Ye.

On the problem of mudflow prediction. Geog. i khoz. no.9:26 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Papan Reservoir region--Landslides)

MAL'TSEV, A. Ye.

Calculating the volume of matter carried by deep ravine rivers in determining the warping of reservoirs. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser.5: Geog. 15 no. 5:67-69 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Alluvium) (Alamedin Valley--Reservoirs)

L 6407-66

ACC NR: AP5026823

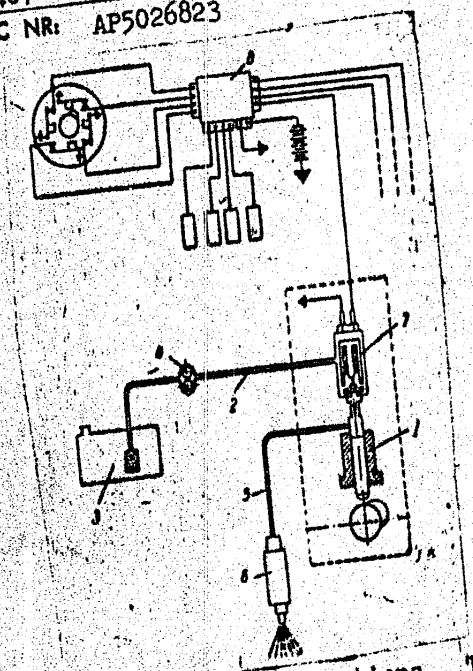


Fig. 1. Fuel-injection system

1 - Plunger-pump section; 2 - suction line; 3 - fuel tank; 4 - booster pump; 5 - injection line; 6 - nozzle; 7 - electromagnetic metering device; 8 - electronic control unit.

of the plunger-pump sections. These devices provide for fuel metering at low pressures. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [LB]

SUB CODE: PR, GO/ SUBM DATE: 18Jul64/ ATD PRESS: 4139

Card 2/2

L 6407-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(f)/T-2/EWA(c) WE

ACC NR: AP5026823

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/017/0100/0101

INVENTOR: Budyko, Yu. I.; Koganer, V. E.; Dukhnin, Yu. Y.; Lisitsyn, A. I.; Mal'tsev, A. V.; Pavlyuchenkov, V. V.

TITLE: Fuel-injection system for internal-combustion engines. Class 46, No. 174458 [Announced by the Central Scientific-Research and Design Institute for Fuel Equipment for Automotive and Stationary Engines (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut toplivnoy apparatury avtotraktornykh i statsionarnykh dvigateley)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 100-101

TOPIC TAGS: internal combustion engine, fuel dispersant, fuel injection, fuel injector, engine fuel system

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a fuel-injection system (see Fig. 1) for internal-combustion engines, which contains plunger-pump sections, suction lines connected to a fuel tank or booster pump, injection lines connected to nozzles, electromagnetic metering devices, and an electronic control unit. For improved uniformity and accuracy in distributing fuel under all engine operating conditions, the electromagnetic metering devices are installed along the suction lines

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.43.038.3

MAL'TSEV, A.V., starshiy prepodavatel'

Labor productivity in agriculture and the method for its determination and calculation. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos med. inst. 12:24-26 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra marksizma-leninizma (zav. dotsent M.D. Fomin) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.